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BRIEF SUMMARY

OF

PAPERS ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

1800—1854.

280.00(49)

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H Howell's Education in India

A Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal

F Ishaw's Memoir on the Ed. of the Nobs of India

D Duff's Letters on native Education

SC Select Committee's Report 1853

T Trevelyan's Education of the People of India

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CSL

NOTE.

The following notes are taken from various sources. They are neither absolutely complete nor in a perfect state for publication, but they are now printed with the view to forming, possibly, the foundation of some more complete publication in the future. The sources from which the information is taken are indicated in the left margins thus :—

H denotes *Education in India prior to 1854 and in 1870-71*—by A. P. Howell.

A denotes *Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar submitted to Government in 1835, 1836 and 1838 by W. Adams.*—Edited by the Rev. T. Long.

F denotes "*Education of the native of India.*—A memoir by Thomas Fisher, Esq., Searcher of Records at the East India House, being appendix I to the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee of 1832.

D denotes *The Rev. Dr. Duff's letters, addressed to Lord Auckland on the subject of native education*, reprinted from the "Calcutta Observer," 1841.

S. C. denotes the *Reports from the Select Committee on Indian Territories, 1853.*

T denotes *The Education of the People of India*—by Sir C. E. Trevelyan.

The numbers attached to the letters indicate the pages, etc.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

BRIEF SUMMARY.

OF

PAPERS ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

1800-1854.

Despatch from the Court of Directors.—7th February 1808.

Declaratoin of strict religious neutrality. H. 9

Minute by Lord Minto.—6th March 1811.

Lamentable decay of science and literature. Urges establishment of new Sanscrit colleges at Naddea and Tirhut. (? Suggested by Sir H. Colebrook). F. 434.

Charter.—53 Georgii 3, cap. 155, sec. 43.—1813.

"And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to direct that out of any surplus ..... a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India and that, &c., &c." F. 436.

Despatch from the Court of Directors.—6th September 1813.

Re interpretation of the Education clause of the Charter.

Despatch to Bengal.—3rd June 1814. F. 436.

Refers to the clause 43 in the Act of the 53rd of the King. "The clause presents two distinct propositions for consideration; first, the encouragement of the learned natives in India, and the revival and improvement in literature; secondly the promotion of a knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country." F. 436.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Neither of these objects is to be obtained through the medium of public colleges similar to those at our Universties. Leave them to the practice of an usage of giving instruction in their own houses. Report what science and literature are taught at that venerated city of Benares, how the professors are supported and how improvements might be made. Reward of merit. Instruction a charge upon the produce of the soil—a satisfactory feature. The native mode of instruction has secured the highest tribute of praise by being adopted in this country by Dr. Bell. Further praise of "this venerable and benevolent institution of the Hindus" that has "withstood the shock of revolutions." Sanskrit Literature—excellent system of ethics, treatises of merit on the virtue of plants and drugs, treatises on astronomy and mathematics. Encouragement of servants to acquire Sanskrit. To submit plans calculated to promote above views.

Minute by Lord Moira.—2nd October 1815.

H. 9. Declaring his solicitude for the moral and intellectual condition of the natives. Attention should first be paid to village schools and schoolmasters.

Resolution.—21st August 1821.

H. 5. Re establishment of a Hindu Sanscrit college at Calcutta (H. H. Wilson).

Minute by Sir T. Munro.—25th June 1822.

F. 500. Opinions on the state of education in India are so far mere conjecture, differing widely, unsupported by facts. An educational survey is wanted. Instructions for collecting educational information. Interference to be avoided. Restore funds that may have been diverted from the schools.

Resolution.—17th July 1823.

H. 13. General Committee of public instruction appointed by Mr. Adam.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Memorial by Rajah Ram Mohun Roy.—1823.

Advocates English education and strongly opposes the establishment of a new Sanskrit School. T. 65.

Report by A. D. Campbell, Bellary, Madras.—17th August 1823.

Population of Bellary 1,000,000, number of schools 533, scholars 6,641, girls 60, Hindoos 6,398. English taught in one school. Languages. Sanscrit Schools. Description of School life. School routine punishments, writing, Arithmetic, Reading. Text-books—suggests the preparation of suitable books. Monitorial system commended. Fees. Causes of meagreness of education—impoverishment of country. Schools diminishing in number. Sanscrit Schools. No Government aid. Former (Hindoo) Governments gave grants. Refers to experimental schools formerly established by Mr. Ross but now abandoned. Proposal to institute free teaching. Preparation of suitable books. Examinations. (A very interesting report.) F. 501.

Minute by Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Bombay.—13th December 1823.

Necessary to improve the mode of teaching and to increase the number of schools: to supply school books: to establish schools for teaching higher branches: to establish English schools: preparation of Manual of School Management: payment of teachers. Superintendence: assistance expected from vaccinators: returns: school-books to be printed at expense of Government: encouragement by prizes: Medical education. F. 511.

Books—System of ethics, etc., advertise: rewards: English schools where English could be taught classically. Encouragement of printing.

Minute by F. Warden, Bombay.—29th December 1823.

Recommends caution: "Education as a Government concern, will be expensive without being beneficial. If the Government come too prominently forward, all individual exertion will cease". Demand for education not less than formerly: questions whether F. 519.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

the intellect of the mass is in a more degraded state in India than that of the United Kingdom. Leave village schools alone: establish few but efficient schools: encourage missionaries indirectly: objects to use of vaccinators: approves of central institution: Government employés to be literate: objects to premiums for text-books: encouragement of printing by distribution of types demands the gravest consideration: desire for English education: regimental schools.

Resolution.—17th January 1824.

H. 14. Transfer of educational correspondence from the Revenue Department to the office of the Persian or Foreign Secretary.

Despatch to Bengal.—18th February 1824.

F. 488 Ends in view (i) to favourably impress, (ii) to promote useful learning. Failure of Government to attain these ends. To teach or learn science as in oriental works is a waste of time. Historical documents may be translated. Plan of institution (Benares and the Madrissa) originally and fundamentally erroneous. Teach not Hindoo but useful learning. Use oriental media as far as possible. Consult prejudices and retain everything useful but do not bind yourselves to teach what is frivolous and mischievous. (Attributed to James Mill).

Reply to the Despatch of February 1824.—18th August 1824.

H. 16. The Committee of Public Instruction defend their policy. They object to the introduction of European learning and the English language. The prejudices of the natives are opposed to such introduction.

Minute of Sir T. Munro.—January 1825.

F. 505. *Re* Hindu law students in the College, Fort St. George.

Despatch to Bengal.—9th March 1825.

488. Grant to the Calcutta School Society for elementary education and the education of teachers.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Despatch to Madras.—18th May 1825.

Commends action in calling for Reports. "The most defective part of the information which will thus be elicited is likely to be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords." F. 506.

Despatch to Bombay.—21st September 1825.

Approves of establishment of English schools at Bombay where English may be taught grammatically. Approves of formation of a society in Southern Concan. Approves of preparation of text-books and establishment of elementary schools. F. 522.

Minute by Sir T. Munro, Madras.—10th March 1826.

Re Reports received: Population 12,850,000. Number of Schools 12,498: Number of scholars 184,000: Improvement of teachers. "What is first wanted, therefore, is a school for educating teachers". Establishment of Schools. Appointment of a Committee of Public Instruction. F. 506.

Despatch to Bengal.—5th September 1827.

Re appointment of General Committee—approval. Agra College. Approve of legislation to introduce English but point out that "a little skill and address is in most cases all that is necessary to remove the prejudices of the natives". Approves of local committees. Pensions (stipends) to students should be discontinued as soon as possible. Approves of Delhi scheme. Mr. Fraser's schools in the Delhi District. Education of hill people at Sabathoo. Reform of the Benares College. Pleased with the improvement of the Calcutta Madrissa. Grant for new building allowed, although considered excessive. Hindu (Sanskrit) College—increased cost sanctioned. Vidyalaya—Approve of establishment of classes of the most useful branches, 1st Mathematics, 2nd Natural philosophy, 3rd English Literature—Appointment of two preceptors and supply of books and instruments. F. 489.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

"The first object of improved education should be to prepare a body of individuals for discharging public duties". "We desire that the discipline of these institutions may be mainly directed towards raising among the students that rational self-esteem ..... create habits of veracity and fidelity". Employment of educated servants. Establishment, by the Committee, of a press. Donations of natives.

Despatch to Bengal.—24th October 1827.

F. 492. *Re* establishment of school at Cawnpore.

Minute by F. Warden, Bombay.—24th March 1828.

F. 527. Objects to making the diffusion of English of secondary importance and refers to recent almost incredible results in Calcutta: the English tongue would in India, as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion: objects to cost of Engineering institution and poor results.

Despatch to Bombay.—16th April 1828.

F. 527. *Re* Reports received: present state of education poor: teachers: books: fixed salaries: capitation grants for teachers: latter preferred: as regards examinations, "European examiners can alone be relied upon": approves, more or less, of employing only literates in Government posts.

Despatch to Madras.—16th April 1828.

F. 508. *Re* Returns received: "your information is far more defective in regard to the quality of the instruction than in regard to the number of persons instructed." Character of books. Regret lack of information on this point. Commends Mr. Campbell's Report. Sanskrit Schools—importance exaggerated. Commends proposed payments to teachers. Commends arrangements for training teachers. Proposed Course of Studies. Text-books—preparation of. Superintendence. "May be exercised at all times by the collectors". Committee of Public Instruction. (An important Despatch).

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Despatch to Madras.—3rd September 1828.

Incorporating the College Board with the Committee of Public Instruction: Training of teachers: Commends the publishing of an account of the system adopted. F. 510.

Despatch to Bombay.—10th December 1828.

Re establishment of Elphinstone Professorships by subscription. F. 528.

Minute by Sir J. Malcolm, Bombay.—1828.

Criticises Mr. Warden's Minutes: objects to general diffusion of English: supports Engineering institution. F. 525.

Despatch to Bengal.—18th February 1829.

Re the distribution of the lakh of rupees referred to in the 1813 Charter. A small sum judiciously applied is better than assuming that success is proportional to the amount expended. F. 498.

Despatch to Bombay.—18th February 1829.

Approves of arrangements for producing teachers: approves of Engineering institution: refers to difference of methods advocated by Elphinstone and Warden: Approves of the former (*i.e.*, vernacular for elementary education): superintendence: *re* partial failure of the English school at Bombay: education of revenue officers: *re* supply of library books. F. ~~528~~ 529

Despatch to Bombay.—8th July 1829.

Re subscriptions for Elphinstone Professorships.

Minute by Sir J. Malcolm.—10th October 1829.

General review: East Indians:—Measures taken for opening new careers: their proper place 'a connecting link:' Natives—objections to natives coming into Bombay from the interior for education: supply of revenue officers—expectation not likely to be fulfilled: Charity schools (for East Indians)—"the charity boys should be clothed, fed, and altogether maintained at the lowest possible rates. Commendation of Dr. Bell's school at Madras (Mr. Webb's letter quoted—tire and rice, pepper, water and rice, curry and rice, milk and F. 531.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

rice served in earthen dishes on the floor, no knives and forks, shoes not allowed ; slept on the floor ; 7 hours school). Engineering institution : statistics : curriculum. Abolition of present institution proposed and reconstitution on a different plan (given in detail). Regimental schools commended. Medical Instruction for hospital assistants. Native Education Society's schools. Missionary Societies' schools. Extension of English schools.

Calcutta Finance Committee to Bengal Government.—26th April 1830.

F. 541. Recommends the establishment of the Engineer Institution at Bombay.

Despatch to Madras.—29th September 1830.

F. 510. "Scanty information your records supply". Extension of elementary education to higher branches : education of higher classes. "Our desire to have at our disposal a body of natives qualified to occupy higher situations." Refers to measures taken in Bengal, desires that similar measures be taken : have directed Supreme Government to supply you with information : Despatches of September 5th, 1827 and September 29th of 1830 enclosed : We wish you to extend central school for teachers to embrace higher branches for natives generally.

Despatch to Bombay.—29th September 1830.

F. 541. Approves of Sir J. Malcolm's proposals *re* Engineering institution : concurs generally regarding his views on the Medical school : also regarding teachers for native schools. College (Elphinstone) should be on the model of the Calcutta Anglo-Indian College. Poona College.

Despatch to Bengal.—29th September 1830.

F. 493. Report highly satisfactory. General Review—Madrissa (79 students—how many pay fees not stated ; progress extremely creditable—English class added). Sanskrit College (176 students only 99 receive stipends). Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College (436 pupils, 336 paying fees : decided success). Delhi and Agra—reports

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

most favourable. Benares (244 students: proficiency greatly increased). Encouragement of English—Establishment of English Colleges at Delhi and Benares.

Importance of useful instruction through medium of vernacular. English course (to be kept separate from Oriental course). Teachers of English. Importance of vernaculars as media of instruction. Supply of books. Scholarships. Education of Law Officers (at length). English as language of public business. English or vernacular as language of judicial proceedings. Donations from natives. Approve of establishment of a college at Bareilly. "With respect to the elementary schools which were established by Government in various parts of India previously to the appointment of the General Committee we considered them of subordinate importance ..... they be kept well supplied with instructive school books, etc." "It is our wish that the establishments for native education should be conducted on the same principles and receive the same support from Government at all the Presidencies."

Minute by Sir J. Malcolm, Bombay.—30th November 1830.

Refers to his minute of 10th October 1829. East Indians Engineer Institution: Native Medical School. (Mostly quotations from the previous Minute of October 10, 1829). F. 543.

Despatch to Bengal.—24th August 1831.

Madrissa (85 students stated to be full number—possibly this means full number of stipendiaries—number must not be limited—all the students attend law classes—proficiency in general studies necessary). Calcutta Sanskrit College—English class fairly successful, Medical class eminently so—sanctions a hospital near the college. Anglo-Indian College (121 pupils, Mr. Wilson thinks more rapid advancement might have been expected—deficiency, he says, due to teachers—remedy in your own hands.) F. 493.

Benares College (279 students—acquirements of a high order and more varied than formerly. English class). Agra (200 students—progress highly favourable). English College, Delhi

MINISTRY OF CULTURE : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

(68—all stipendiaries—reports highly favourable—stipends to be limited). Donation of Rs. 70,000 from School books—Commends work of Baptist Missionaries at Serampore. Court of wards minors.

Report of the Education Committee.—December 1831.

H. 22. We continue to encourage native literature. Literary endowments. Encouragement and improvement of indigenous education. Introduction of European knowledge, *e. g.*, Euclid, anatomy. Establishment of English classes. Preference for higher classes of natives.

Despatch.—24th October 1832.

F. 499. *Re* Report for 1830. Statistics of Attendance at the Colleges. English Institution at Benares. Success of Colleges—Anglo-Indian College takes the lead—subjects of instruction Appointment of English Teachers. Supply of suitable books in the oriental languages. Schools at Saugor and Jainpore.

Despatch to Bombay.—12th December 1832.

F. 546. Payment of teachers : supply of school books—system not approved of (Native Education Society provided the books and Government paid). In 5 years (1826—30) the works published by the Society cost Government Rs. 97,223. Also Government pays Rs. 14,000 for the upkeep of the Society and has paid Rs. 32,700 for translations : total Rs. 2,01,923. Native subscriptions to the Society Rs. 1,571 a year. Suggests "that in the provision of books for the education of the natives the three Presidencies should act in consort".

"The Supreme Government, with the advice of the General Committee, seems the most proper organ for controlling this branch of education." Approves of Elphinstone Institution scheme. Censure of action *re* property lately escheated to Government.

Minute by the Hon. T. B. Macaulay.—2nd February 1835.

English *versus* oriental languages as a medium of instruction [*For full details see Bureau Memorandum No. 30 of 1905.*]

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Resolution by Lord Bentinck.—7th March 1835.

All funds would best be employed on English education alone. No oriental institution to be established. Abolition of stipends. No funds hereafter to be employed for printing oriental works. All funds to be employed in imparting a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language. H. 26.

Committee of Education.

Interpretation of the Resolution of March 7, 1835. Vernaculars not to be excluded. Preference secured to European learning through the medium of English. H. 26.

Minute by Lord W. Bentinck.—20th January 1835.

Re the appointment of Mr. W. Adam to enquire into the state of education in Bengal. A. 10.

Report by W. Adam.—1st February 1835.

First report on the state of education in Bengal. A. 15.

Report by W. Adam.—23rd December 1836.

Second report on the state of education in Rajshahi. A. 86.

Report by W. Adam.—28th April 1838.

Third report on the state of education in Bengal. A. 143.

Resolution by Lord Auckland.—1839.

Lord Bentinck's resolution of 1835 modified somewhat in favour of vernacular and oriental languages. D.

Resolution.—12th January 1842.

The Committee of Public Instruction abolished and a Council of Education established. H. 43.

Despatch to Madras.—30th December 1842.

The establishment of a university at Madras sanctioned. H. 70

Resolution.—11th October 1844.

Re the employment in the public services of qualified young men from the various educational institutions. H. 44.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Council of Education.—1845.

46. Proposes to Government to establish a university at Calcutta on the lines of the University of London.

Minute by the Marquis of Tweedale.—24th August 1846.

S. C. 169. Advocates English as the universal language for India, and the use of the Bible in all school classes.

N. W. P. to G. I., Nos. 816 and 1089.—27th September 1845 and 18th November 1846.

H. 47. Expresses dissatisfaction with the present state of things. An enquiry similar to Mr. Adam's directed to be undertaken by the Principal of the Agra College. Mr. Thomason proposes that every village should have a school which should be supported by an endowment of not less than 5 acres.

Despatch to Madras.—23rd March 1847.

S. C. 191. Prohibits the introduction of the Bible into Government seminaries.

Despatch from the Court of No. 20 Directors.—28th August 1847.

H. 48. Objection to Mr. Thomason's endowment scheme and suggesting money payments to teachers.

Despatch from the Court of Directors.—22nd September 1847.

H. 46. Decline to sanction the proposed university at Calcutta.

Despatch from the Court of Directors.—8th October 1849.

Sanctions Mr. Thomason's revised scheme.

Petition to Parliament by Mr. C. H. Cameron.—30th November 1852.

Advocates establishment of universities in India.

Report of the Council of Education.—4th August 1853.

S. C. 510. H. 51. Re the continued failure of all efforts to impart a high order of English education to the Mahomedan community.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Resolution by Lord Dalhousie.—21st October 1853.

Reform of the Calcutta Madrissa and establishment of a Presidency College. H. 54.

Minute by Lord Dalhousie.—25th October 1853.

Sanctioning extension of Mr. Thomason's scheme and expressing regret at his death. A. 16.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 64 D. G. E.—12-2-06.—40.—E. A. D'S.